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ance of the proposed system is extremely improbable, and the efforts necessary to render this nomenclature familiar to those who have been trained to use ordinary grammars, will be much greater than the advantage gained.

The form of the book is pleasant. Most students will find it more easily intelligible than the works of Buttmann and Winer, and its size will not frighten them. The proof-reading is good. A curious slip (to my mind) is the use of *shall* for *will*, repeated more than once in the discussion of indirect discourse. In ordinary good usage, *I shall go* becomes in indirect discourse *he says he will go*; while here it is turned into *he says he shall go*. Must we abandon the distinction between *shall* and *will*?

American scholars have done a good work in the grammatical study of Greek. No English scholars in Greek syntax can be matched with our Professor Goodwin and Professor Gildersleeve, while Goodwin's Moods and Tenses and Grammar and the Hadley-Allen Grammar are the chief authorities on this subject in Great Britain. Professor Thayer's translation of Winer and Buttmann are most serviceable, and the book before us is a distinct contribution to the same end of exact grammatical study, without which all exegesis rests on a rotten foundation.

T. D. S.

Calwer Bibel-Lexicon. Redigiert von Dekan Lic. Th. Paul Zeller. Zweite durchgesehene Auflage.

Although this Bible Dictionary has found many readers in Germany, as is evidenced by the exhaustion of the first edition within ten years, it is comparatively unknown elsewhere. It is probably safe to say that many scholars outside of the fatherland are all but ignorant of its existence. Yet this neglect is undeserved, for the work, though of a distinctly popular type, has been carefully compiled, and contains a large number of articles by writers of repute which well deserve to be more widely read. Many of the notes on natural history bear the name of Dr. Fraas, one of the contributors to Riehm. The many articles on subjects directly or indirectly connected with Assyriology are from the pen of Professor Friedrich Delitzsch, of Breslau, and constitute one of the most interesting and useful features of the volume. Whilst it would be rash to pronounce them superior to the splendid series of articles by Schrader in Riehm, they unquestionably merit attention even from those familiar with the latter. The article on Nimrod mentions with approval the reading of the name of the hero of the Babylonian epic as "Gilgames" (according to Professor Delitzsch originally "Gibilgames"), which is strangely ignored in the corresponding article in the second edition of Riehm. The articles on Antichrist, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles to the Corinthians, Romans, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians and Colossians, are by Godet. Orelli has dealt with the Epistle to the Hebrews, the Psalter, and the Books of Daniel and Zechariah, as well as with Hebrew Poetry, Offerings, the Sabbath, and the lives of the leading patriarchs. Professor Oettli, of

Basle, has supplied articles on Samuel, Solomon, the Book of Proverbs, and other subjects. One article, on "Name-giving among the Hebrews," has been contributed by Professor Nestle. Professor Kittel, the well-known author of the *History of the Hebrews*, is responsible for several articles on widely different themes including Music, War, Dress, Chariot, Chronology, Deutero-Isaiah, and the Books of Moses. The last mentioned gives a very brief but admirable survey of the results of recent criticism on the origin of the Pentateuch. The writer's own view, as stated here, agrees substantially with that propounded at much greater length in his history. The volume is clearly printed in good, bold type, though unfortunately not in Roman characters, and comprises nearly 1,000 pages, with a colored frontispiece, three maps and 537 illustrations which are all of sufficient size to be intelligible and pleasing, and the price is a little under two dollars.

W. TAYLOR SMITH.